

## LAP

To LAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Diët.*

LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A stoning. LAPIDEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the lapideous matter, before it was concentered into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapidesco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossilis, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapidescentes, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 22.

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapidescent*, Latin.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICATION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming stones.

Induration or lapidification of substances more soft, is another degree of condensation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

LAPIDIFICK. *adj.* [*lapidifick*, French.] Forming stones.

The atoms of the lapidificks, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones. *Grew.*

LAPIDIST. *n. f.* [*lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the facitious stores of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. *n. f.* [*Lapis*, Latin.] A stone.

LAPIS LAZULI.

The lapis lazuli, or azure stone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, so as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, usually of the size of a man's fist, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour: that of Asia and Africa is much superior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been used in medicine, but the present practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

LAPPER. *n. f.* [*from lap.*]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift's Consideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LAPPET. *n. f.* [*diminutive of lap.*] The parts of a head dress that hang loose.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*lapsus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I saw

Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains, *Milton.*

And liquid laps of murrin ring streams.

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding laps of time. *Hale's Original of Manind.*

2. Petty error; small mistake.

These are petty errors and minor lapses, not considerably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 13.

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others lapses than their own.

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those lapses and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest lapse in title or propriety through my whole collection, that I might find it abroad as the most finished piece. *Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or lapse of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To glide slowly; to fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to lapse into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treasurer.*

2. To fall in any thing; to slip.

I have ever married my friends,

Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity

Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

To lapse in fulness

Is forer than to lie for need; and falsehood

Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

3. To slip by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has

lapsed into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epic poem. *Add. Spectator.*

## LAR

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a *lapsed* syllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

3. To lose the proper time.

Myself stood out;

For which if I be *lapsed* in this place,

I shall pay dear. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deferred by the appellant's *lapses*

the term of law, so it may also be deferred by a lapse of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew

His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit, and intrin'd

By sin to foul exorbitant desires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Indeed the charge seems designed as an artifice of diversion, a sprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All public forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the *lapsed* state of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

These were looked on as *lapsed* persons, and great festivities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingsfleet's Disc. on Romish Idolatry.*

LAPWING. *n. f.* [*lap and wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I say,

And yet would herein others eyes were worse:

Far from her nest the *lapped* cries away;

My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Shak.*

And how in fields the *lapped* Tereus reigns,

The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LAPWORK. *n. f.* [*lap and work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack-thread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lap-work*, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Myriodon.*

LARBOARD. *n. f.*

The left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head. *Harvii.*

Or when Ulysses on the larboard shunn'd

Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd. *Milton.*

Tack to the larboard, and stand off to sea,

Veer starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

LARCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Those laws would be very unjust, that should charge murder and petty larceny with the same punishment. *Spektat.*

LARCH. *n. f.* [*Larix*.]

The larches, which are long and narrow, are produced out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are small and oblong, and, for the most part, have a small branch growing out of the top; these are produced at remote distances from the male flowers, on the same tree: the male flowers are, for the most part, produced on the under side of the branches, and, at their first appearance, are very like small cones.

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into larch trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addison on Italy.*

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts,

As suddenly as *lards*, fat thy lean beasts. *Dante.*

2. Bacon; the flesh of swine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,

And to the table sent the smoking *lard*;

On which with eager appetite they dine,

A sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The sacrifice they sped;

Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd

To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard*. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*Larder*, French; *from the noun.*]

1. To stuff with bacon.

The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryd. Homer.*

No man *lards* salt pork with orange peel,

Or garnishes his lamb with spitchock eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,

And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakef.*

Brave soldiers, doth he lie

Larding the plain. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

3. To mix with something else by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,

A royal knavery; an exact command,

*Larded* with many several sorts of reasons. *Shakef. Hamlet.*

Let

## LAR

Let no alien interpose

To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epion prose. *Dryden.*

He *lards* with flourish his long harangues,

'Tis fine, sayst thou. *Dryd.*

Sweating by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their

plays are so much *larded* with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LARDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; *from lard.*] The room where meat is kept or falced.

This similitude is not borrowed of the *larder* house, but

out of the school house. *Ajchom's Schoolmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer.

So have I seen in *larder* dark,

Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorset.*

Old age,

More so, perverse in humour, diffident

The more he still abounds, the less content:

His *larder* and his kitchen too obtrives,

And now, lest he should want hereafter, starves. *King.*

LARDERER. [*larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. *n. f.* [*French.*] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in

mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and

yet the cattle of all sorts smaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron fell,

Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a *large*, boned

sheep of the best shape and deepest staple. *Martinet's Husb.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries

improverishing. *Corew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is

*large* enough for them. *Gen. xxxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and *large*.

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and *large*. *Ezek.*

Vernal funs and showers

Diffuse their warmth, *large* influence. *Thomson's Autumn.*

4. Copious; diffuse.

Skippon gave a *large* testimony under his hand, that they

had carried themselves with great civility. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have

been said before. *Felton on the Claffick.*

5. At LARGE. Without restraint.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one

end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice

further than in the air at *large*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms

Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were at *large*,

Though without number still. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so

plentifully provided for, that they are left at *large*. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;

I've hitherto permitted it to rave,

And talk at *large*; but learn to keep it in,

Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addif.*

6. At LARGE. Diffusely.

Discover more at *large* what cause that was,

For I am ignorant, and cannot guess. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated

at *large*. *Watts.*

LARGELY. *adv.* [*from large.*]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely.

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the

shorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:

How *largely* gives; how splendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Those, who in warmer climes complain,

From Phœbus rays they suffer pain,

Must own, that pain is *largely* paid

By gen'rous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly.

They their fill of love, and love's disport

Took *largely*; of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*

LARGENESS. *n. f.* [*from large.*]

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either

in *largeness*, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Not must Bumafus, his old honours lose,

In length and *largeness* like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

2. Greatness; elevation.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper.

3. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the *largeness* of

that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little

leis. *Hesker*, b. v. f. 27.

## LAS

The ample proposition that hope makes

In all designs begun on earth below,

Falls in the promised *largeness*. *Shakef. Troil. and Cress.*

Knowing best the *largeness* of my own heart toward my

people's good and just contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the *largeness* of that heart,

In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

Man as far transcends the beasts in *largeness* of desire, as

dignity of nature and employment. *Ganville's Apology.*

If the *largeness* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence,

we may reckon it illustrious weakness. *L'Estrange.*

4. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought

to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the

extent of the ocean could be no less. *Bentley's Sermons.*

LARGESS. *n. f.* [*largesse*, Fr.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court

And liberal *largess*, are grown somewhat light. *Shakef.*

He left me; having assigned a value of about two thousand